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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

February 6

understanding of our political processes and the functioning of our National Government by the citizens of the United States; and

Whereas the durability of a constitutional democracy is dependent upon alert, talented, vigorous competition for political leadership; and

Whereas individual Senators have cooperated with various private and university undergraduate and graduate fellowship and internship programs relating to the work of Congress; and

Whereas, in the high schools of the United States, there exists among students who have been elected to student-body offices in their sophomore, junior, or senior year a potential reservoir of young citizens who are experiencing their first responsibilities of service to a constituency and who should be encouraged to deepen their interest in and understanding of their country's political processes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate hereby expresses its willingness to cooperate in a nationwide competitive high school Senate youth program which would give several representative high school students from each State a short indoctrination into the operation of the United States Senate and the Federal Government generally, if such a program can be satisfactorily arranged and completely supported by private funds with no expense to the Federal Government.

Sec. 2. The Senate Committee on Rules and Administration shall investigate the possibility of establishing such a program and, if the committee determines such a program is possible and advisable, it shall make the necessary arrangements to establish the program.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BREWSTER in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MONEYMAKING G-MEN

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, many persons are aware of the very fine job the Federal Bureau of Investigation does in apprehending criminals, recovering stolen property, and gathering evidence with which criminals are successfully prosecuted. Many persons appreciate the dedicated service of the gallant men of the FBI and the very fine leadership which has been afforded that organization by J. Edgar Hoover. But probably very few persons realize that the FBI more than pays its own way. Actually, in the last fiscal year the FBI produced approximately \$200 million from fines, savings, and recoveries, which amounted to approximately \$70 million more than its annual budget.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, as part of my remarks, an editorial entitled "Money-making G-Men," from the Washington Star of February 5, 1963.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MONEYMAKING G-MEN

Senator DIRKSEN was not overstating the case when he said, "the record of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for 1962, under the diligent and expert leadership of J. Edgar Hoover, is truly spectacular."

Everything in the record comfortably supports that description, including the conviction of 12,700 persons in FBI cases, the capture of 11,400 fugitives, and the recovery of 19,000 autos. Yet even these achievements pale alongside another item Senator DIRKSEN might justifiably have described as supercolossal. This is simply that, in these days of sky's-the-limit Government spending, the FBI more than paid its own way.

Of course, the FBI has revenue-making opportunities not found in every Government agency. But only by its efficiency was it able to produce more than \$200 million from fines, savings, and recoveries. This amounted to some \$70 million more than its annual budget. So among all the other reasons for being appreciative of Mr. Hoover's operatives, one must also not forget their spectacular solvency.

INQUIRY BY PREPAREDNESS INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE INTO CUBAN MILITARY BUILDUP

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, in view of recent speculations and discussions of the procedures which should be followed by the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee in its inquiry into the Cuban military situation, I would like to make a brief statement on this subject.

With respect to the suggestions that the subcommittee hearings be held in public, I remind the Senate that, as chairman of the subcommittee, I have publicly announced that it would be our purpose to make public all facts to the fullest extent permitted by national security considerations. Senators may be sure that we fully recognize that the American people have a vital stake in this matter and have the right to be informed as fully as possible about this serious problem.

However, we must recognize that certain aspects of the hearings will unavoidably deal with matters of the highest sensitivity which directly affect our national security. In such cases, we will have no alternative except to hold our hearings in executive session. It will be our purpose, however, to hold open hearings whenever this is possible, and even when closed hearings are necessary we plan to work out a method whereby a sanitized version of the presentations to the subcommittee can be released.

This is a legislative investigation by a duly constituted legislative subcommittee. Under the circumstances, the subcommittee itself must be free to exercise its own sound discretion as to which hearings can be open and which must be closed. No person outside of the subcommittee can make this determination for us. It is obvious that if all hearings were opened, as some seem to advocate, the hearings will either seriously injure our security or else prove worthless, because witnesses, under the law, could not speak of their full knowledge.

In addition, I would like to say that I have taken note of the welter of

charges and countercharges which have occurred in ever-increasing numbers since the subcommittee investigation was announced. Some of these have added to the already existing fog of doubt and uncertainty about the facts in this matter.

The subcommittee investigation has as its primary purpose the development of the true facts and the clearing away of the doubt and uncertainty. We are going to act just as vigorously and as expeditiously as possible in doing this. We want all of the facts and the entire truth to be known.

Therefore, if any person, either in or out of the Congress, has real, substantial and credible evidence which would be of value and assistance to the subcommittee in this matter I say now that we would like to have it as soon as possible. I must emphasize, however, that we are looking for hard and tangible evidence and not for unsubstantiated rumors and suspicions. Also, except in cases where this is clearly improper, we would expect the source of the information to be revealed—at least in the privacy of the subcommittee. We urge Senators or Representatives who may have valid information bearing on this subject to present it to us. We assure them it will be fully pursued.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, it is my hope that the lengthy debate on the Senate rules will come to a conclusion in the near future, because there are many matters of great importance which this body should take up and should look into, particularly in the areas of foreign affairs, national security, and defense of the free world.

I think the American people are becoming increasingly aware of the menace to the peace and security of this hemisphere that is posed by the Soviet arms buildup in Cuba. I believe the American people should also be aware that in this country there are a number of Cuban people who are dedicated to the proposition of returning to their homes and to the establishment in Cuba of a free society.

In my opinion, one of the most poignant articles I have seen on the plight of the Cuban refugee in this country was published on February 5 in the Washington Evening Star. The article was written by the very able and piercing analyst of foreign affairs and of our Nation's role in international politics, Eric Sevareid. In it he pointed out:

The joy over the returned heroes of the Bay of Pigs was short lived; the fiery, promising words of President Kennedy in the Miami Stadium faded from the conversation or are repeated in ironic echoes. The demurrer of the Attorney General on the question of the air support came like a whiplash in their faces.

The fact that they may be truly lost is beginning to penetrate.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire article may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

1963

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There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEXT DOOR TO THE CUBAN TRAGEDY—EXILES WILL LIVE IN A STATE OF SUSPENSION TILL THEY KNOW THEY CAN RETURN OR NOT

(By Eric Sevareid)

KEY WEST.—This is where freedom comes to a point.

The southeastern tip of this southernmost fragment of the United States is a low stone seawall curving from the Navy installation, along the George Smathers public beach, past the Howard Johnson emporium, the long row of established fishing boats, and the Food Fair until Roosevelt Boulevard becomes Truman Avenue. At the corner of Truman Avenue and Margaret Street stands the Margaret Truman launderette.

Key West, part Spanish, part Anglo-American, is an architectural mish-mash of lovely, balconied New Orleans style frame houses lost in a neon-lighted nightmare of gas stations, shops, and joints. The tourists are few, middle-aged and middle-western. Youth consists of pairs and trios of bored U.S. sailors drifting along Duval Street under the eye of the shore patrol. The cars move at sedate speeds, the pelicans glide very slowly, and even gulls seem rarely to scream. It is the frequent jet fighter planes on patrol that supply the vigor and the sound.

The tip of freedom points toward Cuba which is closer than Miami, and easily penetrates the azure curtain of sea and sky. One has only to switch the television knob to channel five and Castro, communism, and the new songs of old Cuba, lyrics by ideologists, suddenly fill one's motel bedroom with clamor and tense reality. Nothing but the sea and the sky separate this place from the tragedy, ever present in the faces and the conversations of Cuban waiters, chambermaids, drivers, and fishermen all over this raddled spit of land.

From here the refugees are scattered, all the way up the keys, through and to the north of Miami, their mecca of desperation, their gathering and their festering place. There the complete agony is assembled out of its tens of thousands of human parts—the pride, the soul sickness, the blind but urgent hopes, the shapeless plans to somehow plan. The joy over the returned heroes of the Bay of Pigs was short lived; the fiery, promising words of President Kennedy in the Miami Stadium faded from the conversation or are repeated in ironic echoes. The demurrer of the Attorney General on the question of the air support came like a whiplash in their faces.

The fact that they may be truly lost is beginning to penetrate. They are a passionate people; they speak their bitterness as readily as they spoke their gratitude. The State of Florida and the Federal Government have an enormous and growing problem on their hands. Every living Cuban here asks himself and his friends the daily question, spoken or unspoken: Are we going back? There is no answer. If an official answer does come and it is affirmative, with evidence to support it, they will remain together and live only for the day of their return. If the answer is negative, they would explode, but sooner or later they would begin to dull the pain and to think in terms of assimilation to North American life. One way or another, their life would go on with some meaning and purpose. But today they exist in a state of suspension, their feet not on the ground nor their heads in the clouds. Prolonged, this will prove unendurable.

The other side of this coin is the dilemma of the U.S. Government. It can issue general assurances, as the President did in Miami, but it cannot support the assurance with public proof of specific plans. There is

a difference between an official attitude and an official policy. For this slowly festering pool of displaced humanity there in Florida an attitude very soon will not be enough. A positive policy, even if short of armed invasion, but promising a specific schedule of pressures severe enough to realistically foreshadow Castro's downfall, would seem to justify the idea of a Cuban government-in-exile, for a host of useful purposes, including Cuban cohesion in Florida now and limiting the anarchy and fraternal violence in Cuba later.

It would also permit and inspire serious advance thinking here about the nature of the post-Castro Cuban political and social order. It is these formulations for the future that responsible Cubans here now wish to get on with. It is a new vision of Cuban life in liberty and social justice, thought out in some detail, that ought to be crackling through the airwaves now, to the ears of all within that island fortress. They ought to hear it night after night, as they now hear the mechanical drumbeat of communism's slogans, insults, and alibis. Where the vision is unstated, as where there is no vision, people perish, whether in their homes or abroad and seeking to find their homes.

THE GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, recently the distinguished President of the German Federal Republic, popularly known as West Germany, addressed the people of the Soviet occupied zone. I should like to read the address delivered by Dr. Heinrich Lübke, the President of free Germany, because I believe it well expresses the sense, the will, the determination and the preoccupation of the people of West Germany—indeed, the people of all Germany, East and West—who passionately desire a reunified Germany. In his address Dr. Lübke said:

My dear countrymen in central Germany and East Berlin, for over 17 years central Germany has been under the totalitarian rule of a small minority, who, backed up by Soviet military power, stifles any impulse toward political and personal freedom. These functionaries have taken it upon themselves to direct the thoughts and actions of the population. Free elections, free speech, and the unfolding of the personality, it is true, are familiar concepts to all of you, my countrymen. You, however, are denied the possibility of putting these concepts into practice.

In 1962 this lack of freedom was aggravated by the disastrous effects of the regime's mismanagement of agriculture, trade, and industry. Of what use is your diligence, your expert knowledge, and your experience, if everything is thwarted by the incompetence of the functionaries of your regime? As a result of collectivization, central Germany, whose pride was once a prosperous agriculture, has suffered acute supply problems. In both urban and rural districts, there is a lack of the most basic necessities of daily life. Because neither parts nor raw materials can be procured, the machines have come to a complete standstill in some plants. The failure to meet the production quota of the national economic plan has to be compensated by overtime work and additional shifts. With the aid of the worker's council and trade unions, the workers in West Germany are able to negotiate with the management on equal terms. They can barely comprehend that you, who are represented by the so-called Free German Federation of Trade Unions, are forced to more than fulfill the standards, and that you are assigned ever greater working obligations, which exceed

your strength, and that yet, your people do not reap any benefits from all this. Of late, it has come to the point that your children are not even allowed to choose the profession to which they are disposed. Instead they have to pursue professions, which will further the realization of the national economic plan. By the use of brutal and violent measures, the rupture of the intercourse between you and your fellow countrymen in the Federal Republic was effected. Since the erection of the wall, parents have been separated from their children, relatives from relatives, friend from friends. But we Germans, whether in the east, the west, the north, or the south of our fatherland, are and will always remain a spiritual community—therefore one nation. Your grief and your suffering, despite our forced separation, is our grief and our suffering as well.

None of us know when the hour of freedom will strike. One thing, however, may be said: The aspirations of the Communists to make the division of Germany and of Berlin a permanent one and to keep 17 million Germans in bondage have diminished rather than increased during the course of the last year.

Dear countrymen, in your fight for justice and for freedom you do not stand alone. In our talks with leading political figures, no stone is left unturned in our efforts to awaken interest in your destiny. Again and again we strive to convince the world that you, like all, must be granted the right of self-determination.

Throughout the whole world, allies arise to defend your cause, especially where the checking of Communist expansion is concerned. In Berlin, in Cuba, at the Indian-Chinese border, your cause is being defended. It will fill you with hope to know that, despite all pessimistic forecasts, the freedom and independence of West Berlin was sustained throughout the past year. Firm resolution, patience, and the unity of the West, led to a success in the Cuban crisis. And when the time is ripe, these same qualities will regain Germany's freedom and unity.

Several times each year I go to Berlin, the old, present, and future capital of Germany. Not least among my motivations is the desire, my dear countrymen, to show you that I am united to you in spirit.

Our common goal is and remains an undivided free Germany. Let us hope that the year 1963 will bring us an important step closer to the attainment of this goal.

That concludes the address by the Right Honorable Dr. Heinrich Lübke, President of the German Federal Republic. It is my sincere hope that we as Americans will always be determined to join with them in any practical and effective effort to achieve the reunification of Germany under a free government.

CONDITIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, our problems throughout this world are many. We have crises in virtually every corner of the globe. Today we have talked about Cuba and Germany. We must note, too, that we ourselves have contributed to some of the unstable conditions that exist in the great continent of Africa.

Troops of the United Nations have crushed Tshombe, Katangan leader, and the Belgian Congo is out of the headlines at the moment. The backers of our policy in the Congo are saying, in effect,

DATE

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REMARKS:

FROM:

Legislative Counsel

ROOM NO.

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Legislative Counsel